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TRAVEL PRINTOUT

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U.S. Travel Data Center

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VACATION TRAVEL TO RISE THIS SUMMER

Leisure travel is on the increase as 107 million Americans will vacation away from home this summer, the U. S. Travel Data Center announced.

More vacationers will head to the seashore than anywhere else, but city destinations are a close second, according to the non-profit research center's report, 1984 Outlook for Summer Travel: A Guide to Vacation Markets.

The summer forecast is based upon interviews with more than 4,000 U.S. adults gathered by the Data Center's monthly National Travel Survey.

The Data Center predicts vacationers will spend 1.8 billion nights away from home on 271 million person-trips in June, July and August, 1984. (A person-trip is counted each time one person travels 100 miles or more away from home.)

Overall, summer vacation trips will increase 3 percent over 1983, and nearly one-third of all vacationers are budgeting more for travel than last summer.

The forecast reports 81 percent of summer vacationers will travel by car, truck or recreational vehicle, and 14 percent will be by air, the same proportions as last summer.

Among the regions, the Northeast will generate the most summer vacation travelers. Residents of the Far West, more concerned about travel prices than other residents, are expected to cut their summer travel by 3 percent this year.

The South will again draw the most summer visitors, as 6 percent of vacationers plan to visit Orlando, Florida, home of Walt Disney World and other attractions.

Taking advantage of favorable exchange rates, U.S. vacation travelers to foreign destinations should top 8.3 million this summer, up 4 percent. U.S. vacationers think Mexico offers more travel bargains than other foreign areas.

"Vacation trips will still not reach their pre-recession peak this summer, despite the strong economic recovery," commented Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, director of the U.S. Travel Data Center. "But vacation nights away from home will reach an all-time high, as should American vacations in foreign destinations."

The complete forecast, 1984 Outlook for Summer Travel: A Guide to Vacation Markets, is available for $60.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20036. ##

TRAVEL SPENDING TOPS $200 BILLION IN 1983

U.S. residents and foreign visitors spent $210 billion on travel in America and its territories during 1983, according to preliminary estimates in the U.S. Travel Data Center's travel industry guide, TravelTab 1984, released

The pocket guide reports spending by travelers away from home in the U.S. increased almost 7 percent over 1982 levels. U.S. residents spent $199 billion in 1983, a 7.3 increase, and foreign visitors spent $11 billion. Foreign visitors' spending, which fell almost 1 percent, declined for the second consecutive year.

Spending on travel directly generated $46 billion in wage and salary income for 4.6 million U.S. workers and enriched federal, state and local trea-

(Continued on page 3)

TRAVEL PRICES STEADY DURING MARCH

The cost of travel in the U. S., as measured by the U. S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI), rose 0.3 percent in March 1984, equaling the rate of increase registered in February.

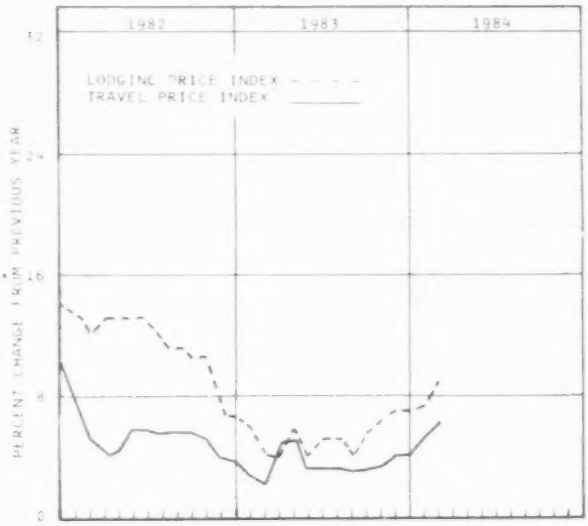
For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.2 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in March, down from the 0.5 percent rise during February.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, stood at 357.4 in March (1967=100).

The cost of lodging out of town rose 0.8 percent to lead all TPI components, followed by incidental purchases which increased 0.5 percent. Food away from home rose 0.4 percent.

On the other hand, gasoline prices, airline fares and intercity bus fares each dropped 0.1 percent from February's levels, while intercity rail fares showed no change.

The TPI has increased 6.1 percent since March of last year, compared to a 4.7 percent rise in the CPI. Intercity bus fares have grown 9.8 percent, leading all TPI components during this period, followed by the cost of lodging out of town, up 8.5 percent. ##



LODGING PRICES CONTINUE TO INCREASE IN MARCH

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components
March, 1984

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change February, 1984 to March, 1984	Annual Percent Change March, 1983 to March, 1984
Transportation	-0.1	6.2
Airline Fares	-0.1	6.5
Intercity Bus Fares	-0.1	9.8
Intercity Train Fares	0.0	6.1
Taxicab Fares	0.1	2.6
Gasoline	-0.1	5.7
Lodging	0.8	8.5
Food Away From Home	0.4	4.2
Entertainment Services	0.3	5.1
Incidentals	0.5	1.8
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.3	6.1
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.2	4.7

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for $45 per year, U.S., Canada and Mexico; other foreign countries, $55 per year, payable in U.S. funds only.

TRAVEL DECLINES IN FEBRUARY

Travel by U.S. residents declined 8 percent in February, compared to year-earlier figures, but the average length of stay continued to increase, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's latest National Travel Survey report.

The monthly telephone survey reported Americans took 45 million person-trips in February, down from 49 million during the same month in 1983. (A person-trip is counted each time someone goes 100 miles or more away from home.)

On the other hand, the average trip duration, which has increased in 11 of the past 14 months, jumped to 5.8 nights away from home, up from 5.0 nights one year ago.

Business/convention travel and vacation travel declined the least, about 7 percent each, followed by travel for "other pleasure" purposes, such as outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment, which dropped 11 percent. Travel to visit friends and relatives fell 21 percent.

After 12 consecutive monthly increases, person-trips by air fell 10 percent in February. Travel by auto/truck/RV declined 6 percent.

The number of adults planning a vacation trip in the next six months declined 3 percent, following a 1 percent decline in January. Moreover, plans to travel by air registered the first decrease since September 1983, when overall travel intentions fell 11 percent. On the brighter side, intentions to travel by personal motor vehicle increased 8 percent.

Vacation planners also intend to decrease their use of commercial lodging by 3 percent. ##

TRAVELTAB (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

suries by $22.5 billion.

TravelTab 1984 is based on the Impact of Travel on State Economies 1982, showing the Data Center's estimates of U.S. travel spending in 1982 and its impact on each state, to be released in June. (Detailed data on 1983 travel spending in every state will not be ready until mid-1985.)

TravelTab 1984, a six-panel quick-reference guide to U.S. and international travel volume and expenditures, is being sent to Data Center members and is available to others for $4 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20036. ##

TRAVEL POSTS MODERATE DECLINE IN FOURTH QUARTER

Travel during the fourth quarter of 1983 posted moderate declines, but travelers spent 10 percent more nights away from home, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's 1983 National Travel Survey Fourth Quarter Report.

The national non-profit research center, which has conducted a monthly telephone survey about travel for five years, reported U.S. residents took 253.3 million person-trips in October, November and December, 3.6 percent less than one year earlier. (A person-trip is counted each time someone goes 100 miles or more away from home.)

Despite the family-oriented holidays in November and December, travel to visit friends and relatives fell 7 percent from fourth quarter 1982 levels. Travel for "other pleasure" purposes such as outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment, declined 6 percent.

Vacation travel fell 11 percent; however, the average length of stay covered 6.7 nights, producing a 12 percent increase in nights away from home.

The 1983 National Travel Survey Fourth Quarter Report is based on telephone interviews with over 1,400 adult Americans each month. It includes over 100 pages of tables, charts, analyses and comparisons with 1982. It is being sent to Data Center members, and is available to others for $60.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20036. ##

States comprising the Census regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania. SOUTH EAST: Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia. EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin. WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota. WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas. MOUNTAIN: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming. PACIFIC: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS

	February 1984	% Change from January 1984	% Change from February 1983	Year-to-date % change 1983/84
Establishment receipts or retail sales				
Hotels, motels and other lodging places(1)	$ 2,477 million	4.6	14.5	12.5
Eating and drinking places(2)	$10,357 million	0.9	10.0	10.0
Gasoline service stations(2)	$ 8,702 million	- 0.6	6.3	5.3
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate(3)	66.6 percent	1.5	0.6	0.3
Real demand for commercial lodging(4)	$903 million	3.4	7.2	5.6
Airline passenger traffic(5)				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	13.8 billion	- 4.2	- 4.2	- 4.0
International revenue passenger-miles	3.2 billion	-15.8	14.8	13.0
Bus passenger traffic(6)				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	1.4 billion	2.2	0.0	- 2.8
Highway traffic volume(7)				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	29.2 billion	- 4.8	7.7	6.4
Rail passenger traffic(8)				
Amtrak passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel Price Index(9)	356.3	0.3	5.2	4.6
U.S. resident travel(10)				
Total person-trips	45.3 million	-16.1	- 7.7	- 8.1
Vacation person-trips	24.2 million	-26.2	- 6.6	- 2.9
Public use of national parks(11)				
Visits	9,806,224	17.3	7.7	3.9
Overnight stays	471,271	29.2	- 0.8	- 3.5
Foreign arrivals in U.S.(12)				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	653,874	- 3.0	4.4	1.6
U.S. citizen departures(12)				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	383,421	0.3	13.9	22.5
Domestic demand for motor gasoline(13)				
Barrels per day	6,237 thousand	- 0.5	3.6	4.2

(1)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally unadjusted. (2)Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. (3)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. (4)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, unadjusted expenditures for commercial lodging adjusted for inflation since 1972. (5)Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. (6)All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. (7)Source: Federal Highway Administration. (8)Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). (9)Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. (10)Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. (11)Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. (12)Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettleton Travel Research Center. (13)Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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